INSTRUCTION BOOK

ROUND BOBBIN ROTARY

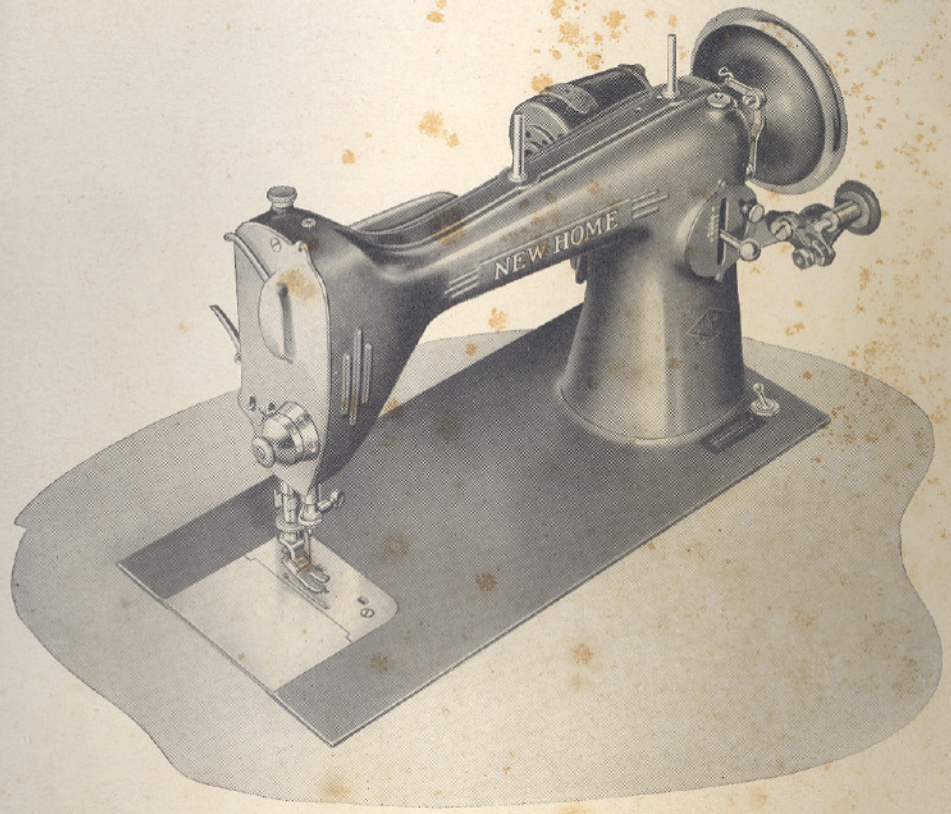
MODEL: NLB

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., ROCKFORD, ILL.

SINCE 1860 MANUFACTURERS OF

NEW HOME LIGHT-RUNNING HOME

ELECTRIC SEWING MACHINES



INSTRUCTION BOOK FOR

NEW HOME

LIGHT-RUNNING

(NLB)

ELECTRIC ROTARY SEWING MACHINE

HOME OF

America's Finest Sewing Machines

SINCE 1860

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

READ THIS BOOK CAREFULLY

To obtain full efficiency, you must study these instructions carefully, particularly the first part of the book which tells you how to operate and take care of this machine. Before leaving the factory, it was carefully adjusted, tested on every class of work, and found to be perfect in every respect.

Before the machine is used, clean and oil it thoroughly in accordance with directions on pages 12, 13, 14 and 15.

Study the picture of the machine on page 28 to familiarize yourself with the names of the important working parts.

Do not attempt to run the machine until you have read and mastered the directions.

A FEW SIMPLE RULES TO FOLLOW

1. Keep machine cleaned and well oiled.
2. Use the best quality thread, with the right size of needle for the thread.
3. Regulate stitch length according to thickness of material, lengthening for heavier materials and shortening for lighter.
4. **Use only the rotary needles No. CC1221 manufactured especially for this machine. No others will fit. See page 9.**
5. Be sure machine is properly threaded. See pages 4 and 5.
6. Learn plain sewing before attempting to use attachments.
7. Do not pull on cloth to make machine run faster as it will break the needle.
8. Do not run machine when threaded without cloth under the presser foot.
9. When removing work from machine, always be sure that take-up is at its highest point. See page 6.
10. In case of difficulty, do not try to make adjustments until you have referred to that part of this book dealing with the trouble.

ABOUT REPAIRS

If you find it necessary to have repairs made, consult only the dealer from whom you bought the machine, or write to us for advice. If you need a new part, see your dealer or write to us, **giving the serial number of your machine (including letters preceding number), and the name and number of the part needed** (see price and parts list on pages 29 through 34) so that the correct part can be sent to you. Let us repeat, **it is very important that whenever you write to us you state the serial number and letters of the machine.**

THE USUAL BEGINNERS DIFFICULTIES

When you have trouble, remember that the machine is seldom at fault, and probably does not require any repairs. Your difficulties will usually be due to one of the following things:

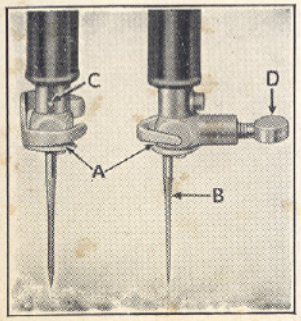
1. The wrong needle, or an imperfect or crooked needle.
2. Inferior thread.
3. Improper threading.
4. The needle not large enough for the thread.
5. Tensions clogged or out of adjustment.
6. Lack of oil, or accumulation of dirt and lint about oil holes, feed or hook.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONNECTING AND STARTING MACHINE

Make certain the voltage of your electrical system is within ten volts of that listed on the motor.

For console models—after installing head into cabinet, plug motor connection into the junction block (located inside and to the rear of the cabinet) marked "motor." The light connection to be plugged in where it is marked "light." (If these are reversed the motor will run continually when connected to source of supply). To secure current for operation of the machine plug female end of the extension cord into the junction block located on the rear underside of the cabinet.

Gradually press rheostat control until the machine starts. If the machine does not start readily on heavy goods, take hold of the disc hand wheel and push it away from you; the motor will then keep the machine running.

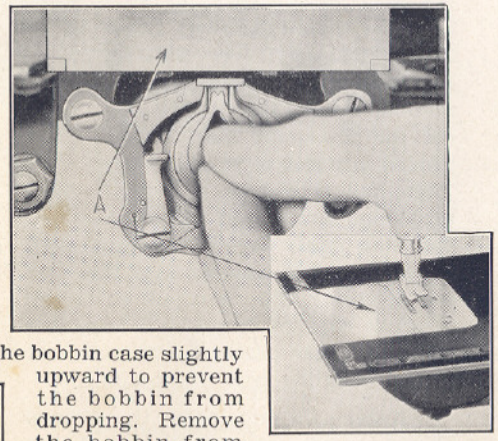


TO SET THE NEEDLE

Raise take-up (see page 28) to highest point by moving disc hand wheel away from you with your hand. Take the needle between the thumb and forefinger of left hand. Pass the shank of the needle up through the needle clamp (A) with the flat side of the shank (B) to your right. The end of the needle must go clear up into the groove of the bar until it sets firmly against the stop pin (C). Then clamp the needle securely with the needle-clamp screw (D).

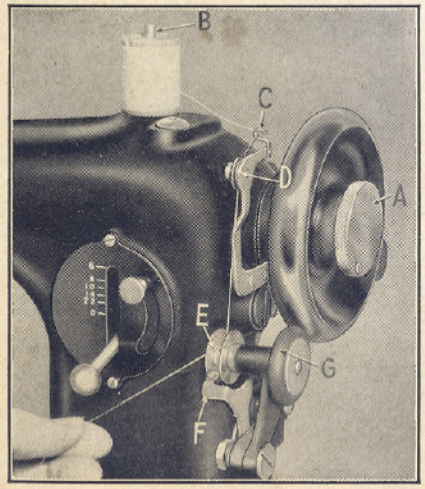
Only use the rotary needles No. CC1221 which are made especially for this machine. See page 9.

TO REMOVE THE BOBBIN CASE



In the illustration, the head has been removed from the wood base in order to demonstrate the following instructions more clearly.

First, raise the take-up to its highest position by pushing the disc hand wheel **away** from you with your right hand. Then raise the hook cover hinge plate (A) (located on the left of base). Grasp the bobbin case with the thumb and forefinger of left hand, as shown in illustration. Pull out the bobbin case, turning the hand enough to keep the open side of the bobbin case slightly upward to prevent the bobbin from dropping. Remove the bobbin from the case for winding.

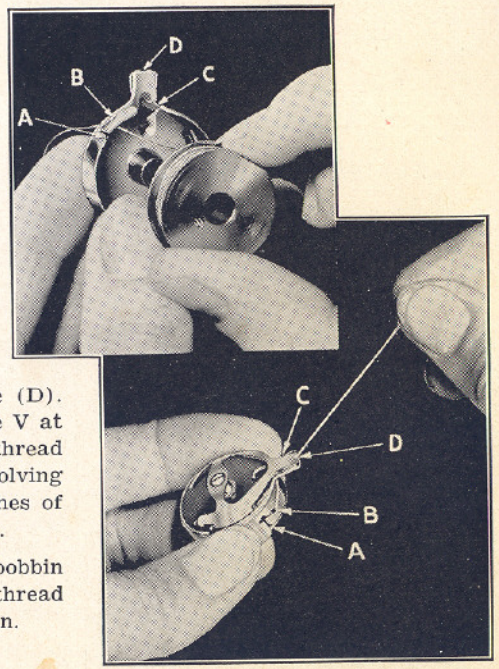


WINDING THE BOBBIN

Holding hand wheel with left hand, loosen brake button (A) by turning button towards you. This stops the sewing mechanism. Place bobbin (E) on winder spindle, locating hole in side of bobbin on the bobbin driving pin. Press lock lever (F) until it goes between flanges of bobbin, and the spooler ring (G) is in contact with the hand wheel. Place thread on spool pin (B). Draw thread through thread guide (C), and between tension discs (D). Insert thread through hole in bobbin (E), and hold thread in left hand as shown and start motor as if sewing.

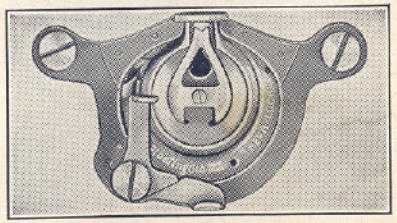
After a yard or so of thread has been wound pull sharply on the thread held in left hand, which will break it off at hole (E). Bobbin will be automatically released when filled. Now tighten the brake button (A) and the sewing mechanism is once more connected.

TO THREAD THE BOBBIN CASE



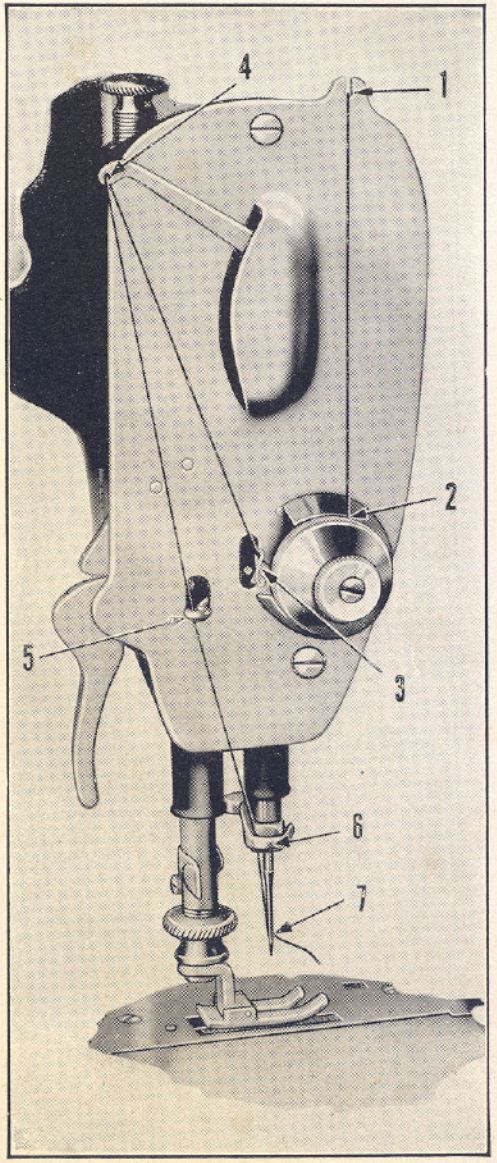
Place the wound bobbin in the case leaving three or four inches of thread dangling. Draw thread into slot (A) until it comes out at (B). With the same motion, swing the thread under the projection all the way around into slot at position (C). Then pull thread back toward projection and thread will come out from under spring at tongue (D). See that thread comes out of the V at end of spring (D), then pull on thread to make sure that bobbin is revolving freely in case. Leave 3 or 4 inches of thread dangling from the tongue.

Note: Do not have the bobbin wound too full, or so full that the thread rises above the sides of the bobbin.



TO REPLACE THE BOBBIN CASE

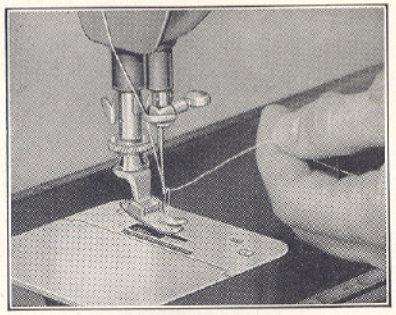
Hold the bobbin case with the thumb and forefingers with the open side slightly upward. Place the bobbin case on the central pin or stud of the bobbin case base with the tongue of the bobbin case at the top, and press the bobbin case in as far as it will go. The latch will hold it in place.



TO THREAD THE UPPER SEWING MECHANISM

Raise the presser foot. Move the hand wheel away from you until take-up (4) is at its highest point. Place thread on forward spool pin. Keep right hand on spool, allowing the spool to slip gradually through the hand as thread is needed. Draw thread through guide (1) then down between tension discs at (2), and then around and up into center of spring (3). Now release the pressure of the right hand on the spool. Continuing with the left hand pass the thread up through the hole in the take-up (4) from left to right.

Now bring the thread downward through the face plate thread guide (5), then through the needle bar thread guide (6), then through the eye of the needle (7) from left to right. Leave three or four inches of thread issuing from the needle.



TO DRAW UP THE UNDER THREAD

Raise presser foot. Hold end of the upper thread (the thread coming through the needle) and slack with the left hand. Turn disc hand wheel away from you with the right hand until needle moves down, then up again and the take-up is at its highest point. The needle thread has been carried around the under thread, having drawn it up through the hole in the throat plate.

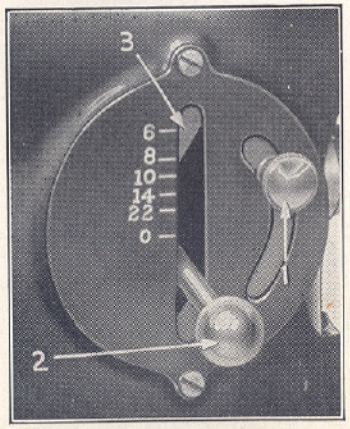
Now pull both threads to the back of, and underneath, the presser foot.

TO COMMENCE SEWING

Insert the cloth, **then lower the presser foot.** Turn the disc hand wheel away from you, at the same time giving a slight pressure with your knee against the knee-control rheostat (for a console electric model), or with your foot on the foot-control rheostat (for an electric portable model).

TO REMOVE THE WORK

Stop the machine. Turn disc hand wheel away from you until take-up is at its highest point. Raise presser foot. Draw the cloth directly back from the needle. Cut the thread close to the goods on the thread cutter, leaving about four inches of thread with which to commence sewing again to the back of, and underneath, the presser foot.



TO REGULATE THE LENGTH OF STITCH

The number of stitches to the inch that the machine is set to make is indicated by the number in line with the stitch regulator lever (2). To change the length of stitch, loosen the thumb screw (1), and move it to the top of the slot. Then move the stitch regulator lever (2) until it is in line with the number of the desired length of stitch. Now move the thumb screw (1) downward until the stitch regulating plate (3) touches the lever (2). Then tighten the thumb screw (1). The machine will make the same number of stitches to the inch in reverse direction when the lever (2) is moved to the lowest position. Should forward stitching only be necessary, move the screw (1) up to the top of the curved slot and tighten it firmly.

The length of stitch can be changed by moving the lever (2) upward for a long stitch, and downward for a short stitch. In this case the lever (2) should not be lowered beyond the line marked zero.

TO REGULATE THE DIRECTION OF FEED

To feed the goods from you move the stitch regulator lever (2) upward as far as it will go. To feed the goods toward you move the stitch regulator lever (2) down as far as it will go. The direction of feed can be reversed at any point of the seam without removing the work from the machine. Back tacking is therefore readily accomplished, and the fastening of the ends of seams is made easy.

THE TENSIONS

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

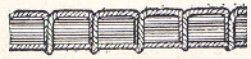


Fig. 3

Tension means pressure on the thread, which prevents the machine from drawing off more thread than necessary to form a stitch. The tension on both threads should be tight enough only to make a smooth, firm seam. The tension on the lower thread must be light, considerably lighter than the tension on the upper thread. The thread should lock in the center of the material (Fig. 1).

If the upper tension is too tight, with lower tension too loose, the upper thread will lie straight on the upper side of the goods (Fig. 2).

If the upper tension is too loose, or lower tension is too tight, the lower thread will lie straight along under side of goods (Fig. 3).

TO REGULATE UPPER TENSION. Always regulate the tension by adjusting the upper tension if possible. First, lower the presser foot. Turn the graduated tension nut (See Page 28) clock-wise, the top of nut towards you, to tighten the tension. Turn reverse or counter-clockwise to loosen tension.

The numbers on the nut will serve as a guide, enabling you to duplicate exactly any tension desired.

The tension is automatically released when the presser foot is lifted.

TO REGULATE THE LOWER TENSION. The tension of the lower thread must be light, considerably lighter than the tension on the upper thread. The lower tension is adjusted accordingly when the machine leaves the factory, and as this adjustment is VERY delicate, do not change this tension unless absolutely essential. In case you think it necessary, remove bobbin case from machine. Turn small screw in the bobbin case tension spring to right to tighten tension, to the left to loosen.

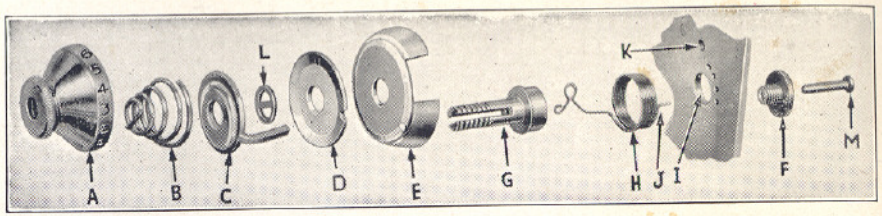
NOTE: Be sure machine is correctly threaded, that the bobbin is wound smoothly but not too full, that the needle is the correct size, and that the same kind and size of thread is used for both threads.

UPPER THREAD TENSION ASSEMBLY

(Illustration on next page)

Ordinarily, any necessary adjustment of upper thread tension can be made by regulation of tension nut as instructed above. The following instructions are to be followed ONLY when thread check spring (H) must be adjusted or replaced.

To disassemble the upper thread tension, remove the two screws, the one



at the top and the one at the bottom of the face plate. Then remove the face plate, next remove each succeeding part as shown in illustration above.

Take off the tension stud nut (A), and the tension spring (B), then the tension disc spider (C), then the tension release washer (L), the tension disc, (D) and the tension base (E).

To reassemble, replace the parts in the following order: 1st the tension base E, 2nd the "saucer" tension disc D (the bottom side of the "saucer" against the tension base), 3rd the tension washer L, 4th the tension disc spider C, (be sure that the long prong of the tension disc spider C passes through the notch in the tension disc D, through the small hole in the tension Base E, and through hole K, in the face plate, 5th the tension spring B, and 6th the tension stud nut A.

If for any reason the tension stud (G) and the thread check spring (H) have been removed, care should be taken to insure the proper tension of the thread check spring (H). The tension of the thread check spring (H) should be just sufficient to take up the slack thread until the eye of the needle reaches the goods on its descent. To make any adjustment of the thread check spring (H) it is necessary to remove tension stud nut (A) then partially remove the other parts until the short end of the thread check spring marked (J) releases from its hole in the face plate. Then make adjustment as follows: to lessen the tension drop the end of the thread check spring marked (J) to the hole below; to increase the tension, raise the end of the thread check spring marked (J) to the hole above it. To make certain that all parts are in their proper place check with the paragraph above.

THE THREAD TO USE

Best results are obtained when both upper and lower threads are same size and kind. It is a common mistake to think that No. 40 or No. 50 thread should be used in order to form a strong stitch. It is much better to use No. 60, No. 70, or No. 80 thread because it draws more closely into the material, and thus the wear and strain is on the material rather than the thread.

DO NOT use cheap bargain counter thread. This kind of thread can be used only for hand basting, and will not work on your machine. It will cause you endless trouble.

EXACT SIZE OF NEEDLE FOR THIS SEWING MACHINE

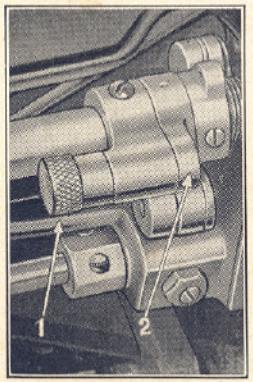
Only needles made especially for this machine will fit. Get them from the dealer from whom you bought the machine, or direct from us. In ordering from us ask for No. CC1221 Needles, specifying thread size.

Needles for other types of machines made by us will not do.

The illustration above shows exact length of needle. Lay a needle on this illustration to see that it is the correct length.

THREAD SIZE (NEEDLE EYE SIZE) GUIDE

Class of work to sew	*Size of Needle*	*Size of Thread*
Very Thin Muslins, Cambrics, Linen, etc.	#0	100 to 150 Cotton 000.00 Silk Twist
Very Fine Calicoes, Linens, Shirtings, Fine Silk Goods, etc.	#B	80 to 100 Cotton Silk Twist
Shirtings, Sheetings, Bleached Calicoes, Muslins, Silk, General Domestic Goods, and all Classes of General Domestic Work	#1/2	60 to 80 Cotton A & B Silk Twist
All Kinds of Heavy Calicoes, Light Woolen Goods, Heavy Silk, Seaming, Stitching, etc.	#1	40 to 60 Cotton C Silk Twist
Tickings, Woolen Goods, Trousers, Boys' Clothing, Corsets, Cloaks, Mantels, etc.	#2	30 to 40 Cotton D Silk Twist
Heavy Woolens, Tickings, Bags, Heavy Coats, Trousers, etc. Heavy Clothes Generally.	#3	24 to 30 Cotton E Silk Twist 60 to 80 Linen



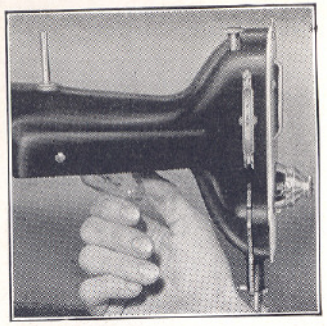
DROP FEED ADJUSTMENT FOR DARNING AND EMBROIDERING

Turn the machine back on its hinges. Unscrew the thumb screw (1) until it releases from the feed lifting crank (2). The feed is now rendered inoperative and will not interfere with the free movement of the work. Bring the machine back in place. Move the stitch regulator (No. 2 illustrated at bottom of page 6) to its neutral position in center of slot. Remove the presser foot (See page 10 "to change presser foot") and let down the presser bar lifter to restore the tension on the needle thread, which is released when the lifter is raised.

No attachment is necessary in darning. Simply remove the presser foot from the machine, and be sure to lower the presser foot lifter as this controls the upper thread tension. Lower the drop feed as per instructions in above paragraph. The work should be smoothly stretched out in a close fitting pair of embroidery hoops. Commence just outside the hole to

be darned and sew across the edge of the hole, moving the hoops back and forth gradually to right or left as the case may be until the hole is filled with lines of stitches. Now turn the goods around so the next lines of stitching will be made directly across the ones just made, and proceed as before. Be sure to use a thread as near the same size as the threads in the goods being darned, or even finer to get a neater finish.

MISCELLANEOUS INSTRUCTIONS



TO REPLACE LIGHT BULB loosen screw on the back side of the built in lamp housing ¼ to ½ turn to the left, then insert finger at the front end of the bulb and tilt bulb down as illustrated on the left. Release bulb from socket by slightly pressing in and turning to the left.

TO CHANGE PRESSURE OF PRESSER FOOT. For ordinary sewing, it is seldom necessary to change the pressure on the material, as the Floating Presser Foot will automatically glide over heavy seams and bulky materials. In the event you find it necessary to lighten pressure to prevent prints or roughness, turn presser bar adjusting screw (See page 28) on the top of the machine to the left. To increase pressure, turn screw to the right. Pressure should be heavy enough only to prevent the material from rising with the needle, and to enable the feed to move the work along evenly. Too heavy a pressure makes the machine run hard.

SEWING OVER THICK SEAMS. If the pressure on the presser foot is too great, there is not sufficient room for the seam to pass between the feed and the foot. **DO NOT PULL** the material, or you will force the needle out of line. Simply raise the presser foot slightly until the seam has passed on to the feeding surfaces.

TURNING A CORNER. Stop machine, with needle still in the goods. Raise presser foot and turn material in direction desired, using the needle as a pivot. Then lower presser foot and start sewing again.

FLANNEL OR BIAS SEAMS. Use a short stitch and a light tension, so there will be sufficient thread in the seam to allow the goods to stretch.

A BASTING STITCH. Use the longest stitch possible, and a loose upper tension. The threads can be easily pulled out.

SKIPPED STITCHES. May be caused by a bent or blunt needle; or by incorrect setting of the needle; or the wrong size needle; or by a thread too heavy for the size of the needle.

SEE THAT THE PRESSER FOOT is securely clamped by the screw and snug against the presser bar, so that the needle may pass through the opening in the foot without any interference.

BREAKING NEEDLES. Usually due to pulling on the work, causing the needle to get out of line and strike the throat plate, thus breaking or bending the needle. May be due to presser foot or attachments not being securely fastened to presser bar. Be sure to use correct size needle and thread for material. See pages 8 and 9.

BREAKING THE UPPER THREAD. May be caused by:

(1) Incorrect threading.
(2) Not bringing up under thread correctly.
(3) Upper tension too tight.
(4) Needle imperfect, or set incorrectly.
(5) Needle rubbing against attachments or presser foot.
(6) Needle eye too small for thread.
(7) Starting the machine at full speed.
(8) Starting without take-up lever at highest point.

BREAKING THE LOWER THREAD. May be caused by:

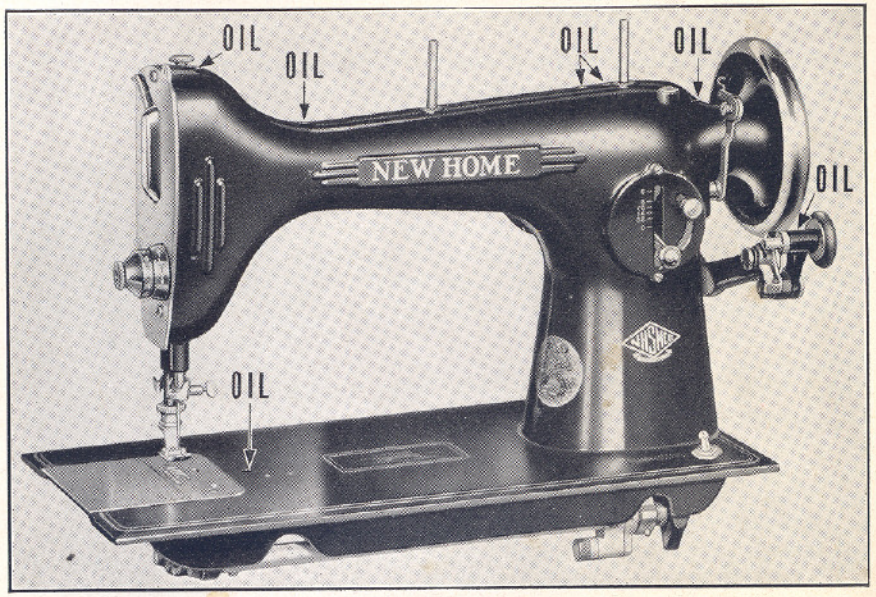
(1) Incorrect threading of bobbin case.
(2) Too tight a tension.
(3) Bobbin wound too full to revolve freely.
(4) Not bringing up under thread correctly.
(5) Hole in the needle plate rough caused by needle striking the plate.
(6) Dust or lint in bobbin.

UNEVEN STITCHES. May be caused by:

(1) Presser foot not resting evenly on material.
(2) Feed not high enough.
(3) Too short a stitch.
(4) Pulling the cloth.
(5) Too fine a needle with too coarse or poor a thread.

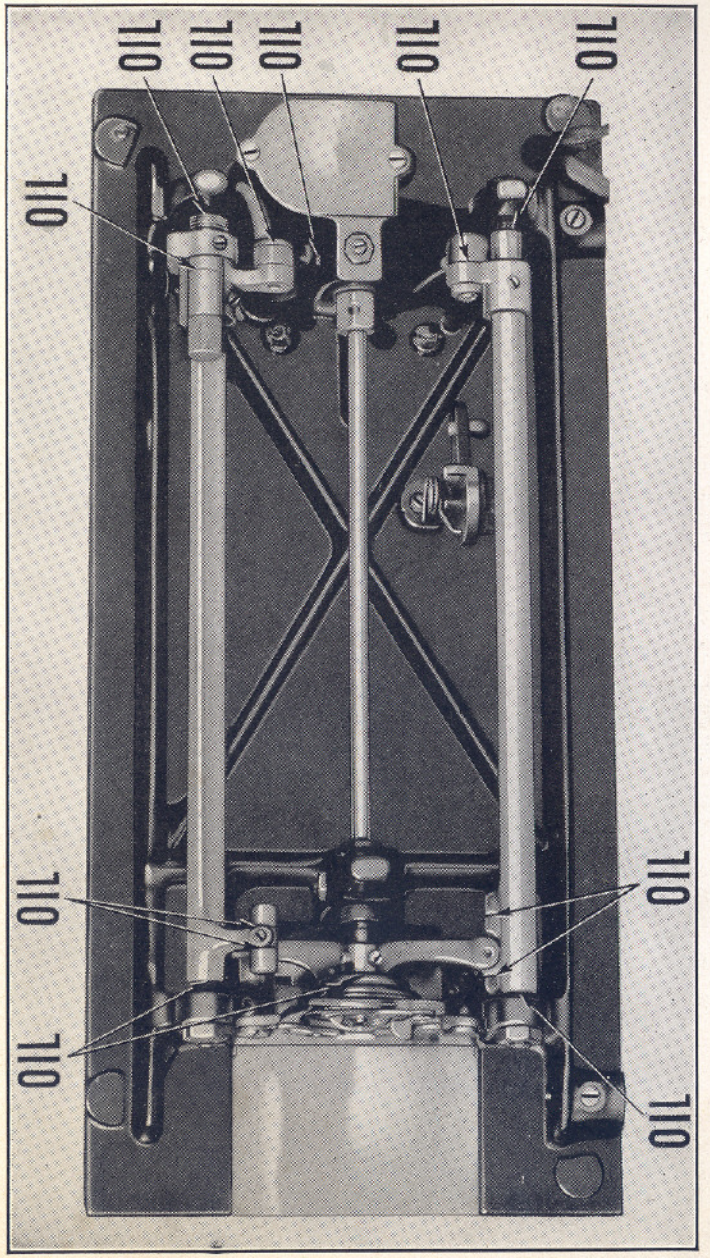
NEW HOME LIGHT-RUNNING

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OILING



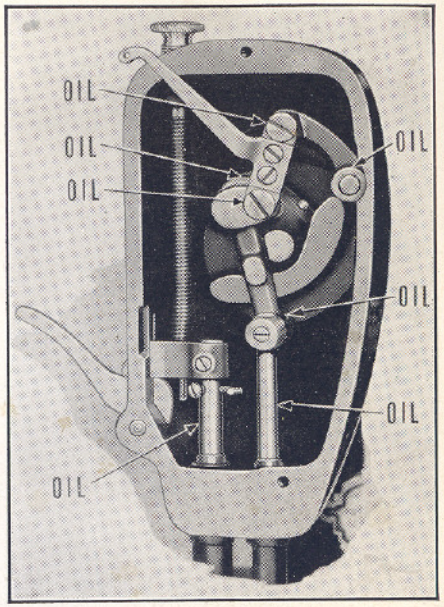
A sewing machine, like any other piece of fine machinery, needs oiling to insure smooth running and to prevent the wearing of parts. Use only the best oil, which you can get from us if your dealer cannot supply you. Poor oil will form a gum, causing the machine to run hard. Avoid oil which looks thick —good oil should be about the consistency of kerosene.

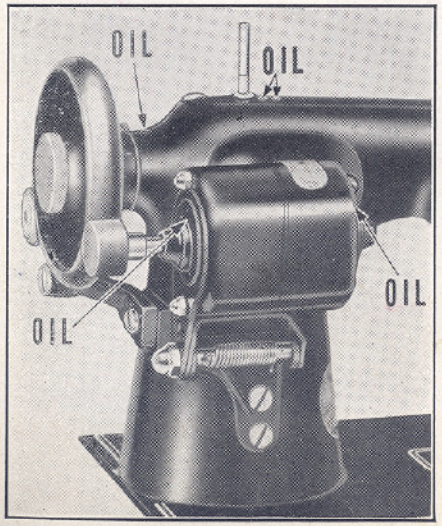
If the machine is in continual use, it should be oiled every day. With moderate use, occasional oiling is sufficient. One drop of oil at each point as shown in illustration is enough.



To oil underneath mechanism (illustration shown above) tip the head back on its hinges and put one drop of oil at each point indicated.

TO OIL PARTS UNDER FACE PLATE (illustration shown on right), remove plate which is held in place by the two face plate screws, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the face plate. Oil parts regularly, but not too freely, as the oil will run down the bar on to your material if you do. Remember, one drop of oil at each point is enough.

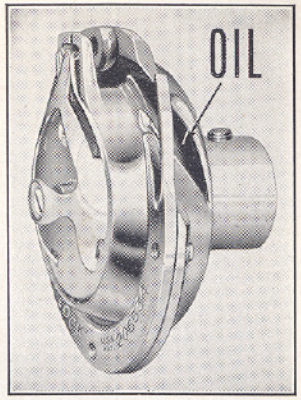




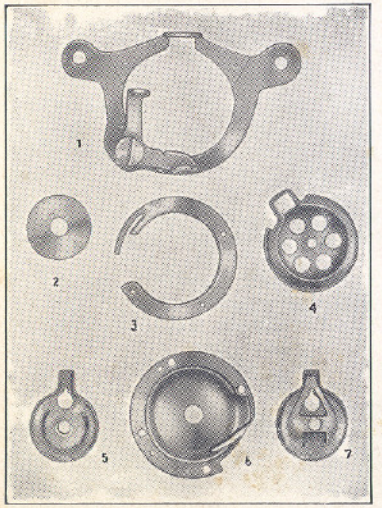
OIL MOTOR ONE DROP ONLY at each point, (as shown on illustration), about every sixth time you oil the rest of the machine. Too much oil in the motor will cause the motor to heat as the excess oil is consumed.

TO OIL THE FLOATING GIB HOOK MECHANISM. Tip the head back on its hinges. Turn hand wheel till V shaped slot on the hook appears. This Hook Mechanism should be oiled regularly at least once after every five hours of sewing or if machine has been idle any great length of time.

TO REMOVE GUMMED OIL, or to clean the machine if it has stood idle for some time, remove needle and bobbin case. Use a little kerosene at all oiling places (except in motor), run the machine rapidly for a few minutes, wipe clean, then put a drop of the best oil at each point indicated.



TO PREVENT STAINING — after oiling, wipe off superfluous oil and stitch a yard or so of waste material before sewing on good material.



IMPORTANT PARTS OF THE HOOK AND BOBBIN CASE MECHANISM

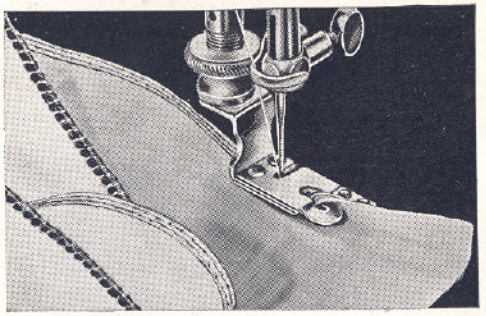
1. Bobbin case stop shield AAE483BA with bobbin case latch.
2. Bobbin A1225.
3. Gib AAE488.
4. Bobbin case base AAE331A
5. Bobbin case, with face upward.
6. Hook AAE332.
7. Bobbin case complete. AAE330BA. Face downward, showing tension spring and tension spring screw.

NEW HOME

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OPERATION OF ATTACHMENTS

Several Hemmers are furnished with your Machine. They will turn, finish and stitch hems from ⅛ to ⅞ of an inch in width.

NARROW HEMMER — A443-A



At left is the Narrow Hemmer, (sometimes called the Hemmer Foot, or Feller). To operate: Remove Presser Foot, attach Hemmer in its place on Presser Bar.

Before entering material, turn over for a few inches, ⅛ inch of material along the edge, then insert between scrolls in Hemmer, folded edge on top, draw back until end is under needle; lower Presser Bar and begin to sew, guiding material so that neither too much feeds into scroll — causing wide and uneven hems—nor too little, not allowing for a second turning, thus leaving a raw edge.

To trim a hem with contrasting colors at the same time hem is being turned and stitched, mercerized floss is used on the bobbin.

Wind bobbin with floss as illustrated on page 3.

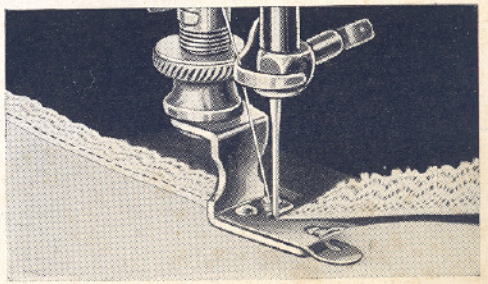
To thread the bobbin case with mercerized floss follow instructions for regular threading; but eliminate threading into slots (A) & (B). This is accomplished easily if floss is thrown around fourth finger of left hand (forming a tension) before it enters position (C) and tongue (D). Threading in this manner requires no change in bobbin tension.

Set Sewing Machine stitch longer than for regular stitching; 6, 8 or 10 are commonly used. Draw up floss from bobbin before starting to stitch as instructed on page 6.

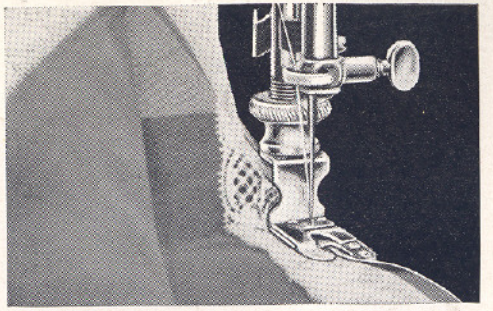
To trim a hem with contrasting color as illustrated, complete hem's first stitching, then start work from other end and enter edge of hem in hemmer from the right. The hem will fill the scroll and stitching will appear at extreme edge.

HEMMING AND SEWING ON LACE

These two tasks can be accomplished in one operation. The material to be hemmed is inserted into the Hemmer in the regular way; the lace edge is inserted in the slot as illustrated at right. Guide the lace well into the slot so that the needle will pierce the edge at each stitch.



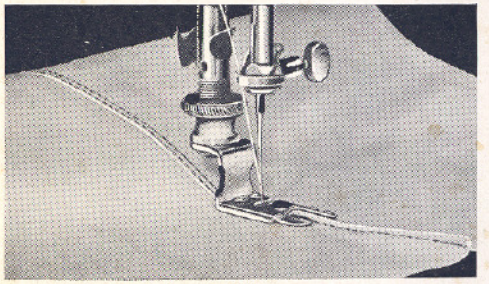
APPLYING LACE
(French Style)



Lace edge, when applied, as illustrated is termed "French Application" due to the fact that when hem is pressed back onto wrong side of fabric no stitching is visible. It is also possible to draw up a little fullness in lace when applied in this manner.

Enter material to be hemmed as described for regular hemming; right side of material face up.

Draw fullness in lace by pulling one of the straight threads that form the selvedge. Enter this edge in hemmer from the left allowing right side of lace to lie on right side of material as it is being hemmed. Feed lace in at edge of hemmer sufficiently so that the stitching in hem of fabric will hold lace at the same time.

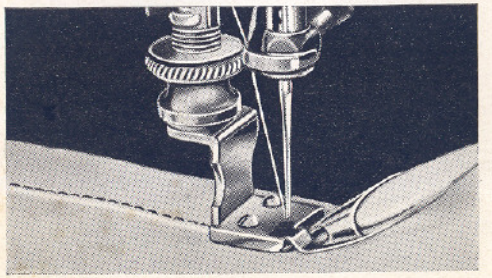


French Fell Seam

A French seam is made in the same manner as described above by sewing two edges of cloth together, making a hem in one and sewing the edge of second piece within it.

The French seam can be turned into a fell seam by entering the edge of hem into the hemmer from the right, as illustrated. A seam thus stitched is simple to make and affords great strength to garments.

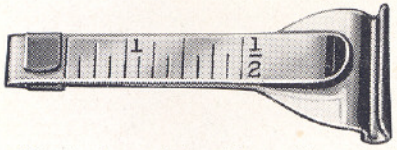
LARGE HEMMERS — A1251



Attach the desired size of Hemmer to machine in place of presser foot; crease over ⅛ inch of material to be hemmed for about two inches before inserting edge of goods. Enter material and guide it around scroll of Hemmer using both hands to draw it back and forth a few times while gradually feeding the cloth into the Hemmer so as to fill the scroll completely. Draw material back so that creased edge fits around edge of scroll in Hemmer and selvedge edges meet. Hold both upper and under threads and proceed to stitch.

Should stitching appear too far from edge of hem loosen thumb nut and move Hemmer toward the right. If it appears dangerously close to edge of hem move Hemmer toward the left.

As material is stitched through the large Hemmers the turn at edge of hem is visible. Allow the hem to ride freely through the Hemmer, never drawing on the edge being turned, but gently retarding the material under the Hemmer, using the left hand.



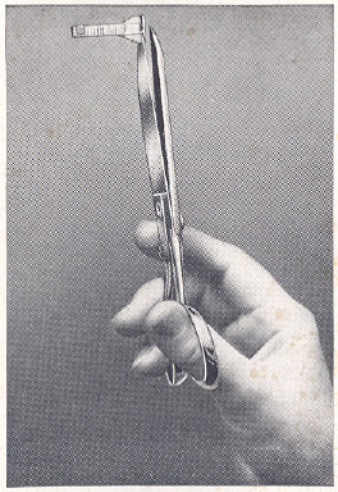
THE BIAS GAUGE — C1263

The Bias Gauge is used as a guide when cutting bias bands for use as binding; or narrow bands either straight or bias to be used as facings, pipings, cording or narrow ruffling.

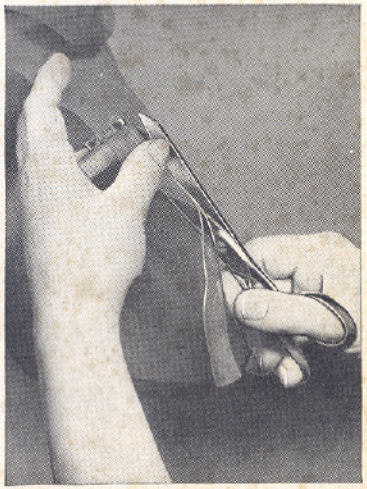
The inch and fractions thereof designated on the Bias Gauge enables one to cut material of any texture perfectly for use with the Binder.

7/8 inch or 15/16 inch is correct for firmly woven materials.

1 inch to 1¼ inches is correct for materials that stretch more readily.



Bias Gauge on point of scissors



Guiding material through Gauge

It is important that bindings to be used with the Binder be cut on a true bias to produce perfect work. Only a true bias will stretch evenly.

To prepare material for bias bindings fold it so that the warp and the woof are parallel and cut through the fold.

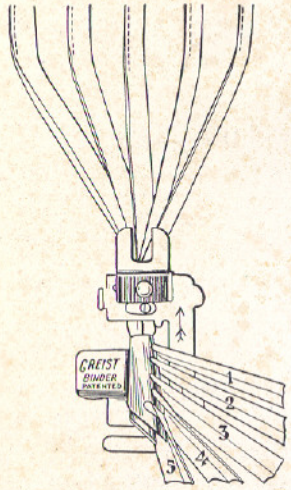
After cutting material into bias strips, the strips should be stitched together at the diagonal ends and the seams pressed flat.

Attach Bias Gauge to lower point of scissors, move gauge slide to width of band desired. The gauge slide is adjustable and can be moved to the left or right. Insert the material to be cut between the blades of the Bias Gauge with the edge of material against the slide, then cut, moving the scissors forward in short even clips.

NLB

THE MULTIPLE SLOT BINDER — A1256

Attach Binder to Machine in Place of Presser Foot



The Multiple Slot Binder is designed with slots to accommodate five different widths of commercial binding in addition to the familiar 15/16 inch bias cut binding which every woman has always used, making it herself with the aid of the Cutting Gauge from self material or otherwise.

The single fold commercial binding must be used and entered in slot of same size as illustrated at left. They are fed, respectively, through the five slots in the binder scroll, beginning with the smallest.

Commercial Binding is already folded over at each edge toward the center, slightly more on one side than the other so that when they meet a slightly wider turn appears on one side. The wider side should be the lower side when binding is entered in Binder.

Clip binding to a decided point and draw it through the slot designed for its width by using a strong pin. Draw binding beyond needle and stitch for a few inches to determine where stitching is desired.

The Binder is adjustable sidewise so that stitching can be made to appear properly close to the edge of binding.

Adjust Binder to right or to left so that stitching appears close to folded edge of binding.

PIPINGS ENCLOSED IN BINDING

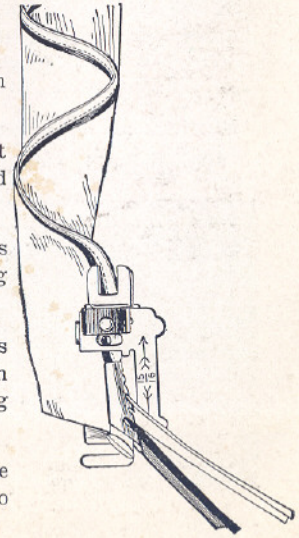
When using the Multiple Slot Binder a garment can now be piped and bound in one stitching.

The narrowest width should be entered in its slot first and drawn through to the needle, then followed by the others.

Illustration shows clearly the detail of two bindings being used on sheer fabric as a finish and trimming to a cascade.

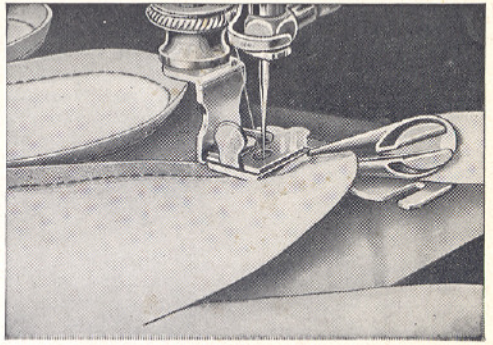
Red binding size No. 5 acts as a piping and is entered in slot 5. No. 3 white binding is entered in slot 3 and holds the edge of cascade and red binding in one stitching.

The finer quality bindings are best suited to the double effects in piping and binding. Binding when too heavy makes trimming bulky.



NLB

BINDING SCALLOPS



When using bias binding that has been cut 15/16" wide it is entered around the scroll of the Binder as shown in illustration of bound scallops.

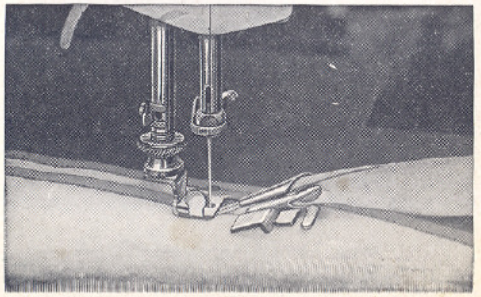
Binding curves should offer no hardship when Binder adjustment is correct and material being bound carefully guided between the scroll of the Binder.

When binding small, decided curves, as shown in illustration, the material being bound is guided well into the Binder close to the needle. Use the third finger of the left hand for this work and note how simply a curve can be bound while the finger rests on the apron of the Binder.

Never draw on the curved edge of scallop to force its full length between the scrolls, but at the point where scallops meet, turn succeeding scallop back to a definite angle, stitch to meet edge of turned scallop. Allow needle to remain in work, raise presser bar and turn work so that edge of next scallop is ready for stitching.

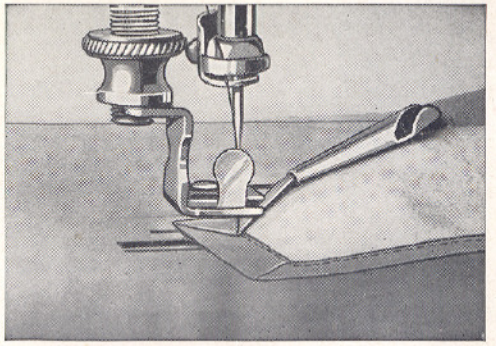
TRIMMING WITH BINDING

Bindings are frequently applied as a trimming. Bindings of any width can be applied but the dainty narrow widths are most popular.



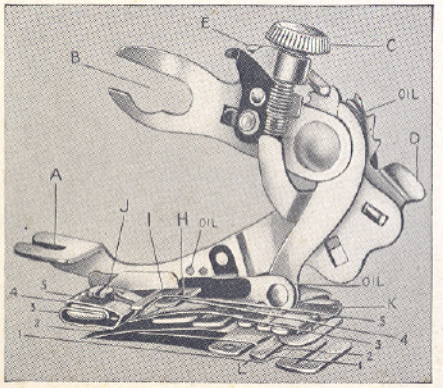
Place garment to be trimmed under the Binder and enter binding in its correct slot. Use frame of Binder as a space guide. For space between narrow bindings use inner edge of frame. To space wider apart for the wider bindings use the outer edge of frame.

BINDING A SQUARE CORNER



To finish a square corner with binding, Commercial Folded Binding is used. Select the size desired and enter it into slot designed for it. Stitch binding on first edge to within ⅛" of second edge. Now, draw work and binding forward and out of the Binder for about 2 or 3 inches. Mitre both top and bottom edges of binding and pin them into position. Draw work and binding back into the Binder until machine needle is above corner. Allow needle to enter binding and wind loose upper thread back onto spool, then continue stitching. Loop on bobbin thread can be threaded into a sewing needle and fastened.

THE FIVE STITCH RUFFLER — A1257



The Five Stitch Ruffler will make plain ruffling or plaiting, and by a simple adjustment without removing the Attachment from the machine, will make a plait every fifth stitch, or in groups of any desired number.

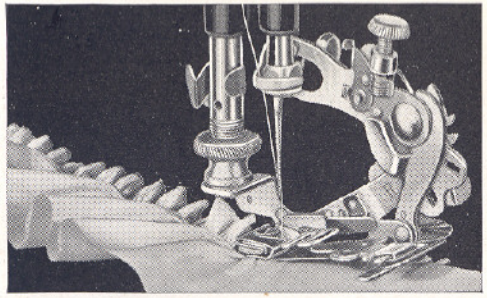
To attach—remove Presser Foot; attach Ruffler Foot "A" in place with fork arm "B" astride needle clamp screw. Tighten holder nut; see that needle passes thru center of needle hole in foot of Ruffler.

Place goods to be gathered between the blued blades following line 2. Push forward until under needle hole; lower Presser Bar and proceed to sew.

By a simple adjustment the Five Stitch Ruffler will make four types of ruffling:

Gathered
Single stitch plaiting
Five stitch plaiting
Group plaiting

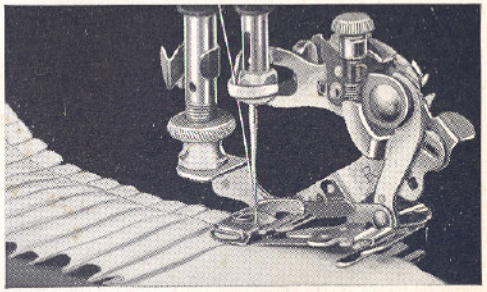
GATHERING WITH RUFFLER



By regulating the adjusting screw and length of stitch, all variations from a very scant to a very full ruffle can be made.

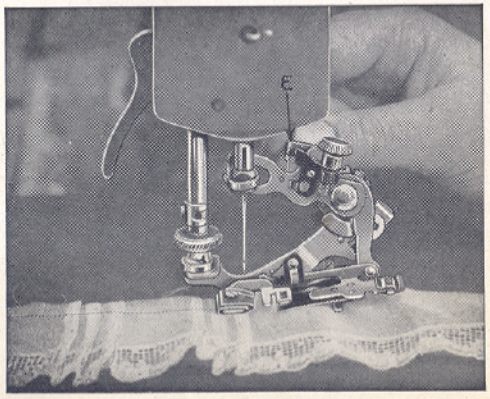
To make a scant ruffle, turn adjusting screw "C" to the left one turn at a time until the fullness is satisfactory. To make a fuller ruffle, turn screw "C" to the right. See illustration page 22. Adjust to suit.

FIVE STITCH PLAITING



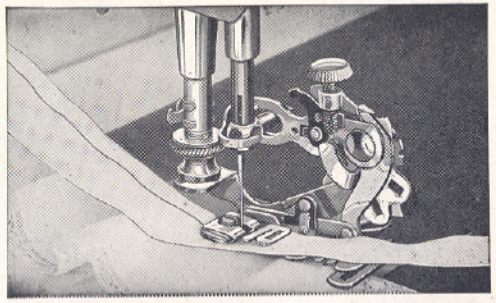
To plait a single stitch ruffle keep lever "D" down and set stitch on machine fairly long. Turn adjusting screw "C" down toward the right as far as it will go for the largest plait. The size of the plait can be varied by the setting of screw "C".

To make a five stitch plaited ruffle pull lever "D" up as far as it will go and keep adjusting screw "C" down as far as possible. The length of stitch will determine the distance between each plait.



Group plaiting is accomplished with Ruffler set as for five stitch plaiting. After the first group of plaits have been stitched set the Ruffler into neutral by pushing adjustment "E" forward lifting the pawl out of contact with the ratchet wheel of Ruffler. Plain stitching can then be accomplished covering the space between groups. Pull adjustment "E" forward again for the next group of plaits. Continue until all plaiting has been accomplished.

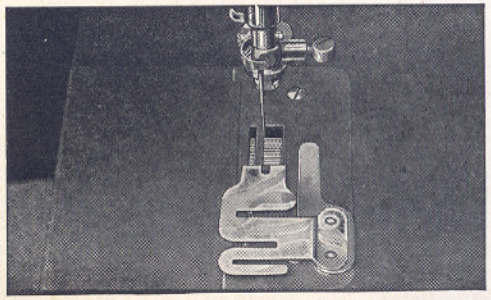
RUFFLING AND SEWING TO GARMENT



A gathered or plaited ruffle can be made and attached to a garment in one operation. A piping or facing may also be added at the same time.

Ruffle to be gathered or plaited is placed between the blued blades — following line 2. The garment is under the Ruffler — following line 1. Facing is placed on top of blued blades — following line 3. When adding a piping the piping is inserted in slot "H" with folded edge of piping toward the left — the facing is then placed above piping guide "H" following line 5. See illustration of Ruffler at bottom of page 21 where Ruffler adjustments and guiding points are designated.

THE SHIRRING PLATE — A1259



The Shirrer is used with the Ruffler and is intended for shirring in rows, or for a heading more than an inch wide.

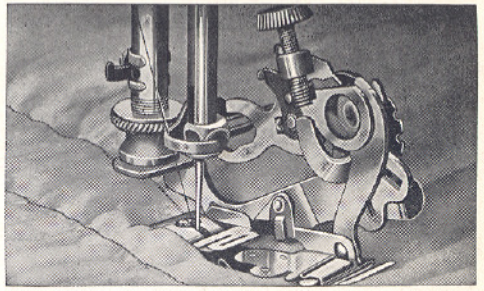
The Shirrer is attached by fitting the end prong into far hole on the bed of the machine, and the prong on the under side into hole nearest you and pushing forward into place.

Shirring acts as a foundation to many lovely trimmings and the Ruffler can be set to accomplish the holding of a given amount of fullness accurately. Gather a scrap of self material, gaining the fullness desired by adjustment described on page 22. Cut 2 inches from the gathered strip and pull out the gathers. If 2 inch strip measures 3 inches it will prove that 1½ times the finished amount will be required for finished fullness. If 2 inch strip measures 4 inches when strip is ripped, twice the amount of material will be required for fullness.

Remove the under blade from Ruffler by loosening the small screw on right side — tighten screw again to prevent loosening. Attach Ruffler to machine in regular way, over Shirring Plate.

Never use under blade on Ruffler with Shirrer.

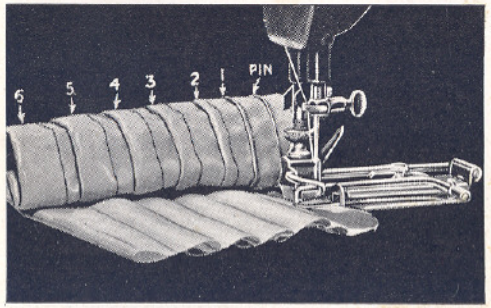
The Quilter, if used with the Ruffler, will act as a guide to evenly space rows of shirring.



THE TUCKER — A1258

Substitute Tucker for presser foot. See that needle passes through center of needle hole in foot of Tucker and tighten attachment holder nut.

A single screw adjustment governs the size of tucks and spacing between tucks.



It is possible to stitch tucks ranging in size from pin tucks to one inch.

If pointer on Tucker is set at 6 and the space marker also at 6 a tuck one inch in size will result with no space between.

Loosen the thumb screw on top of tucker and set pointer for desired size. To the right for wide tucks, to the left for narrow. Move marker to space between tucks and tighten thumb screw.

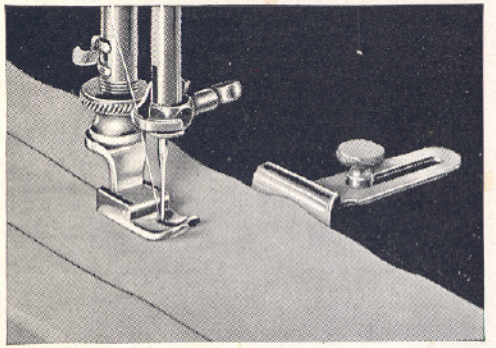
Crease first fold in material and insert it in the Tucker, from the left, between smoother and blade, with the portion of material to be tucked uppermost. Lower the presser-bar and proceed to sew, keeping the crease against the guide.

When the tuck is finished, flatten it away from the crease just marked so that it lies in the proper direction. Next, crease the material along the line made by the marker and proceed in the same manner as above for the next tuck, but this time catch the edge of the first tuck under the hook just in front of the

marker. It is unnecessary to guide the cloth, as the Tucker does this unaided.

When making the last tuck, lift the operating lever up out of the way of the needle clamp in order that no mark may be made where a mark is not desired.

THE CLOTH GUIDE — C1250

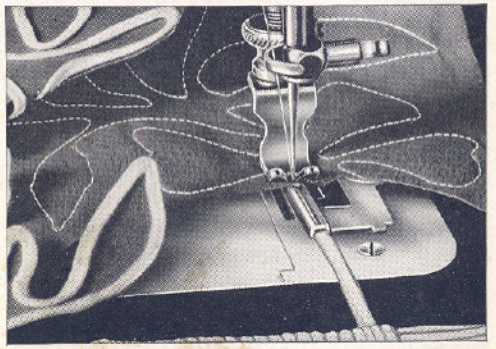


This Attachment is used as a guide for straight stitching when making wide hems or deep tucks.

Attach to bed of machine with Thumb Screw. Allow fold of material to rest against guide.

BRAIDER PLATE — A1260, AND BRAIDER FOOT — A1261

Substitute Braider Foot for Presser Foot, for use with the Braider Plate which is attached to the bed of the machine in the same manner as is the Shirring Plate. First insert braid in tube on Braider and then draw well up under needle. If stitching does not come in center of braid, the tube may be adjusted slightly.



Attach braiding design firmly to wrong side of material, insert material face down, under foot but over Braider Plate. Lower Presser Bar and proceed, guiding pattern so that braid will be pierced at each stitch. When design is finished pierce material and draw the ends of the braid thru to wrong side and fasten.

If a transfer pattern is to be used for the design, press the pattern onto the wrong side of article to be trimmed.

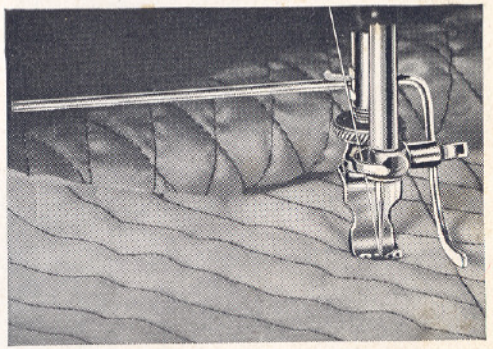
If several motifs are to be duplicated from one design, place as many pieces of paper under the original design and stitch through design with machine stitch set at 14.

Baste paper patterns to the wrong side of article being trimmed and stitch over paper. Paper thus acts as a smoother and can be easily torn from fabric.

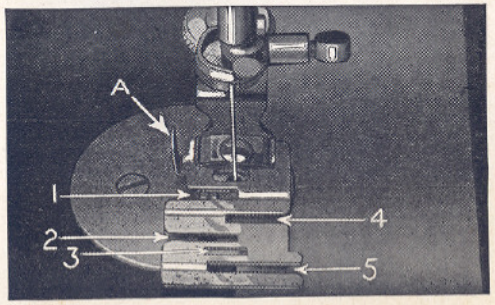
This method of trimming results in perfect appearance on the right side of trimmed article.

THE QUILTER — C1262

Replace the Presser Foot with the short Braider Foot and set stitch fairly large. Loosen screw at lower end of Presser Bar and insert Quilter through small hole. Move the Quilter Guide as far from the needle as the distance desired between rows. To get the desired pucker on quilted work the right side of the material must be underneath, the lining, or wrong side, uppermost.



THE EDGESTITCHER — A1264



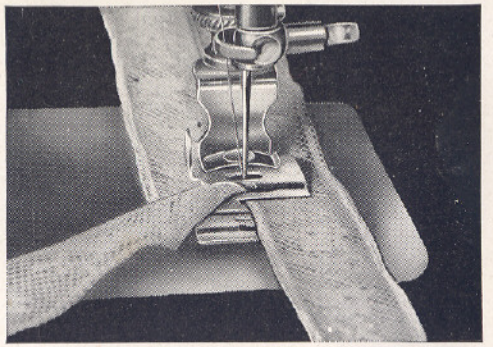
Substitute this Attachment for the Presser Foot.

The slots, as numbered at left, are used as guides when sewing lace insertions, lace and embroidery, or lace edges and banded materials.

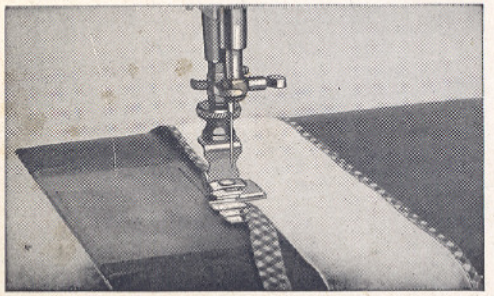
Slots 1 and 4 are used when sewing lace insertions, lace and embroidery or lace and tucked strips.

JOINING LACE EDGES

Illustration at right shows the Edge stitcher in operation joining lace edges. Slots 1 and 4 are used for such close stitching.



PIPING WITH THE EDGESTITCHER

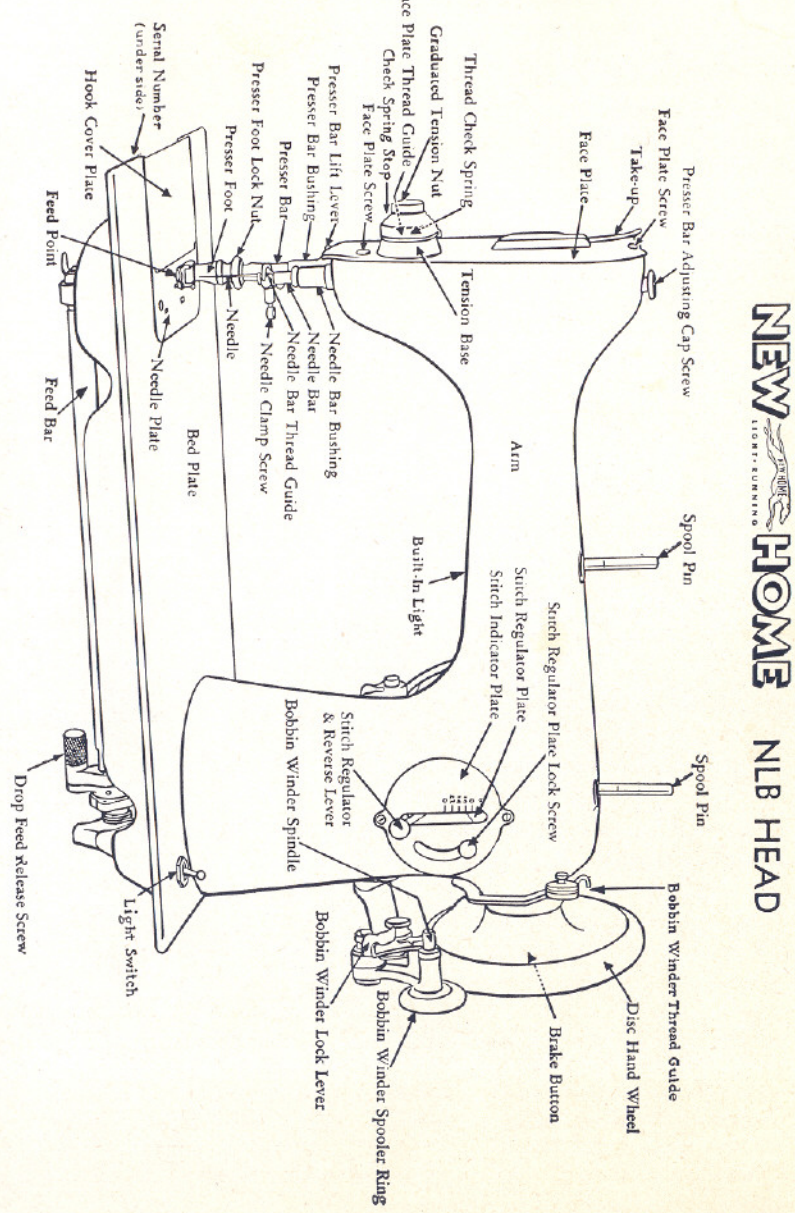


If wide piping is used, insert in slot 3 with fold of piping toward the left, and the edge of folded material in slot 4. If narrow piping is desired insert piping in slot 3 with fold of piping towards the right, folded edge of material is then placed in slot 2. Slot 5 is designed to evenly stitch french seams.

If folded tape, military braid or any straight edge trimming is to be applied to garment its edge is entered in slot 4 while garment is under attachment.

In joining lace edges to material it is correct to crease over the edge of material before entering it in slot 1, as this will be the finished side of work.

Lug "A" adjusts the stitching in relation to the edge of garment.



NEW HOME LIGHT-RUNNING NLB HEAD

NEW HOME LIGHT-RUNNING

PRICE LIST OF ALB and NLB HEAD PARTS

Always order by Part Number, Part Name, and Head Serial No. and letters (located under Bed Plate in front left corner). Add to total cost of parts ordered sufficient to cover shipping expense. Minimum order 25c. Always send remittance with order as it is not feasible to ship c.o.d.

CC1221	Needles, per dozen	.45
ALB200A	Arm, complete with Bushings, for ALB only	7.50
NLB200A	Arm, complete with Bushings, for NLB only	7.50
NLH203	Arm Cap (for Electric only), for NLB only	.65
AC203	Arm Cap, (for Treadle only), for NLB only	.65
NLB614	Arm Cap Screw (2 used) for NLB only	.18
ARE493	Arm Gear Box Cover Plate, (not used with Fiber Gear model), for ALB only	.22
NHR493	Arm Gear Box Cover Plate, (not used with Fibre Gear Model), for NLB only	.22
ALB201	Bed	6.00
C821	Bed Dowell Pin (two used)	.08
CE269H	Bed Extension Plate (Brown Hammerloid) for NLB only	.50
CE269	Bed Extension Plate (Black), for NLB only	.50
SJE1193	Bed Extension Plate Bushing, for NLB only	.06
A494	Bed Gear Case Cover	.14
ARE1516	Bed Gear Case Cover Gasket (Not used with Fibre Gear Model)	.04
C615C	Bed Gear Case Cover Screw (2 used)	.08
A623	Bed Gear Case Plug Screw, (Not used with Fibre Gear Model)	.24
C654	Bed Screw (three used)	.06
LN204	Belt Guard, (for Treadle only), for NLB only	.50
LN602	Belt Guard Screw, (for Treadle only), for NLB only	.15
A1225	Bobbin	.13
AAE330BA	Bobbin Case, assembled, (includes AAE330, AAE680, AAE914 and AAB1113C)	1.60
AAE331A	Bobbin Case Base assembled, (includes AAE331 and AAE831)	2.75
AAE483A	Bobbin Case Base Stop Shield, assembled (includes two AAE468, AAE483, four AAE830, AAE485B, AAE658, AAE828, and AAE1123)	1.50
A694	Bobbin Case Base Stop Shield Screw (two used)	.10
AAE485B	Bobbin Case Latch	.25
AAE658	Bobbin Case Latch Screw	.20
AAE1123	Bobbin Case Latch Spring	.16
AAE828	Bobbin Case Latch Stop Pin	.08
AAB1113C	Bobbin Case Tension Spring	.16
AAE680	Bobbin Case Tension Spring Screw	.08
ARE205AH	Bobbin Winder, complete, for ALB only (includes ARE205, A234, A479, A683, AE915A, C935, A1013, A1118, A684, and A1119). (Brown Hammerloid finish)	2.25
ACM205AH	Bobbin Winder, Complete, for NLB electric only, (includes ACM205, A234, A479, A683, AE915A, C935, A1013, A1118, A1119, and A684)	2.25
AC205AH	Bobbin Winder, complete, for NLB Treadle only, (includes AC205, A234, A479, A683, A684, AE915A, C935, A1013, A1118, and A1119)	2.25
A685	Bobbin Winder Adjusting Screw	.10
A479	Bobbin Winder Automatic Lock Lever	.30
A684	Bobbin Winder Automatic Lock Lever Screw	.20
A1119	Bobbin Winder Automatic Lock Spring	.16
ARE205H	Bobbin Winder Frame only, for ALB only	.75
ACM205H	Bobbin Winder Frame only (Electric) for NLB only	.75
AC205H	Bobbin Winder Frame only (Treadle) for NLB only	.75
C935	Bobbin Winder Pulley (steel)	.27
A683	Bobbin Winder Screw (two used)	.25
AE915A	Bobbin Winder Spindle, assembled, (includes AE915 and A827)	.54
AE915	Bobbin Winder Spindle only	.50
A234	Bobbin Winder Spindle Bracket	.79

A683	Bobbin Winder Spindle Bracket Screw, (two used), for Electric only	.25
A683B	Bobbin Winder Spindle Bracket Screw (2 used) for NLB treadle only	.27
A1013	Bobbin Winder Spindle Bracket Screw Nut	.24
A1118	Bobbin Winder Spindle Bracket Spring	.20
A827	Bobbin Winder Spindle Pin	.08
C1125B	Bobbin Winder Thread Guide	.06
ARE478A	Bobbin Winder Thread Guide Bracket Assembly, for Electric only, (includes ARE478, two of ALB477, ALB682, ALB1116, C1125B, and EL825)	.50
NHR478A	Bobbin Winder Thread Guide Bracket, assembled, for NLB Treadle only, (includes NHR478, two of A477, A1116, A682, C1125B, and EL825)	.75
ARE478	Bobbin Winder Thread Guide Bracket only, for Electric	.50
NHR478	Bobbin Winder Thread Guide Bracket only, for NLB Treadle only	.50
C615B	Bobbin Winder Thread Guide Bracket Screw (2 used), each	.08
EL825	Bobbin Winder Thread Guide Rivet	.02
ALB477	Bobbin Winder Thread Guide Tension Disc (2 used), each	.10
ALB682	Bobbin Winder Thread Guide Tension Disc Screw	.12
ALB1116	Bobbin Winder Thread Guide Tension Screw Spring	.08
CE1135	Bobbin Winder Tire (rubber)	.06
AE1106	Check Spring	.24
AAB421	Check Spring Stop Arm	.18
C603	Check Spring Stop Arm Screw	.12
AAB400A	Face Plate, assembled, (includes AAB400, AAB659, AAB475, AAB904, AAB728, A1122, AAB424, AAB434, AAB486, two A698, AAB805, EL825, C1125B, AE1001, C1105, AE1106, AAB406, and AAE830)	3.50
AAB400	Face Plate only	1.80
K600	Face Plate Screw, (two used), each	.10
C1125B	Face Plate Thread Guide (two used)	.06
ARE226A	Feed Cam, assembled, (includes ARE226 and M676)	1.15
M676	Feed Cam Screw	.10
A414	Feed Dog	.95
DAR240	Feed Dog Carrier, (for Steel DAR232A Shaft Assembly only)	.79
DAR250	Feed Dog Carrier Link, (for Steel DAR232A Shaft Assembly only)	.63
A813	Feed Dog Carrier Link Pin (two used) each	.08
A693	Feed Dog Carrier Link Pin Set Screw (two used) each	.08
A812	Feed Dog Carrier Pin	.10
A693	Feed Dog Carrier Pin Set Screw	.08
C615C	Feed Dog Screw, (two used), each	.08
A690	Feed Driving Connection Lever Screw	.16
DAR209A	Feed Driving Rock Arm, Assembled, (includes DAR209 and DAR611), (for Steel DAR232A Shaft Assembly only)	.68
DAR209	Feed Driving Rock Arm only (for Steel DAR232A Shaft Assembly only). (Has 5/16 inch diameter Hole for Shaft)	.60
A695	Feed Driving Rock Arm Set Screw	.08
DAR232A	Feed Driving Rock Shaft, assembled. (Steel), (includes DAR209A, DAR232, DAR240, DAR250, A812, and A813). Note: This Shaft is 5/16 inches in diameter throughout its length	2.30
ARE242	Feed Fork Connection	1.50
M670	Feed Fork Connection Hinge Screw	.33
M1010	Feed Fork Connection Screw Nut	.12
M913	Feed Fork Connection Screw Stud	.14
A334A	Feed Lifting and Driving Cam, assembled, (includes A334 and DAR660)	1.20
DAR660	Feed Lifting and Driving Cam Set Screw	.08
DAR241	Feed Lifting Arm, (for Steel DAR233A Shaft Assembly only). (Has 5/16 inch diameter Hole for Shaft)	.50
ARE249A	Feed Lifting Connection Lever, assembled, (includes ARE249 and A687)	1.15
A687	Feed Lifting Connection Lever Adjusting Screw	.10
DAR208A	Feed Lifting Drive Arm, assembled, (for Steel DAR233A Shaft Assembly only). (Includes DAR208, DF344, DF727, DF1154, DAR611, and DAR844)	1.60
DF208A	Feed Lifting Drive Arm, assembled, (includes DF208, DF727, DF1154, DAR844, C611B, and DF344)	1.60

DAR208	Feed Lifting Drive Arm only, (for Steel DAR233A Shaft Assembly only)	.63
DF727	Feed Lifting Drive Arm Lock Screw	.87
C611B	Feed Lifting Drive Arm Set Screw	.08
DAR233A	Feed Lifting Rock Shaft, assembled, (Steel assembly). (Includes DAR233, DAR208A, DAR302, DAR220A, DAR241, and A693.) Note: Shaft diameter is 5/16 inches throughout its length	3.85
DF344	Feed Lock Screw Head	.14
DF1154	Feed Lock Screw Spring	.08
C636A	Feed Rock Shaft Center Screw, assembled, (includes C636 and C1006). (Four used) each	.21
C636	Feed Rock Shaft Center Screw only	.18
C1006	Feed Rock Shaft Center Screw Nut (four used) each	.05
ALB802	Feed Rock Shaft Crank Pin (three used) each	.08
DAR220A	Feed Stop Collar, assembled, (for Steel DAR233A Shaft Assembly only). (Includes DAR220 and DAR611). (Has 5/16 inch diameter Hole for Shaft)	.54
DAR220	Feed Stop Collar only, (for Steel DAR233A Shaft Assembly only). (Has 5/16 inch diameter Hole for Shaft)	.46
DAR611	Feed Stop Collar Set Screw	.08
DF837	Feed Stop Collar Stop Pin	.14
DF1153	Feed Stop Collar Tension Spring	.46
A665	Gear Case Plug Screw	.21
C615C	Gear Case Screw (two used), each	.08
ARE459A	Gear Retainer Washer Spring Clip (not used with Fibre Gear Model)	.10
A1167A	Gear Thrust Bearing Ball Retainer with Balls	.60
A489	Gear Thrust Bearing Washer	.10
ARE202H	Hand Wheel for ALB only	2.50
NHR202H	Hand Wheel, for NLB Electric only	2.50
C202C	Hand Wheel for NLB Treadle only	1.85
C1004	Hand Wheel Brake Button	.83
C655	Hand Wheel Brake Button Screw	.12
C306A	Hand Wheel Brake Collar, assembled, (includes C306 and two AE622)	1.04
C306	Hand Wheel Brake Collar only	1.07
AE622	Hand Wheel Brake Collar Set Screw, (two used), each	.03
C422	Hand Wheel Brake Collar Clutch	.14
SM992A	Head Ball-Catch (for Portable only)	.15
SM569	Head Ball-Catch Striker Plate (for Portable Base only)	.10
SW765	Head Ball-Catch Striker Plate Screw, (two used), each	.02
SV701	Head Hinge Set Screw	.08
AAE332A	Hook complete, (includes AAE330A, AAE331A, AAE332, AAE488, ALB628, four of AAE681, and four of AAE1124)	8.50
AAE332	Hook only	3.50
AAE333A	Hook with Gib, assembled, (includes AAE332, AAE488, four of AAE681, and four of AAE1124)	4.50
AC484	Hook Cover Hinge Plate	.75
A814B	Hook Cover Hinge Plate Pin (two used) each	.06
AC1120	Hook Cover Plate Spring	.08
A696B	Hook Cover Plate Spring Screw	.08
AAE488	Hook Gib	1.50
AAE681	Hook Gib Screw (four used), each	.10
AAE1124	Hook Gib Screw Spring (four used), each	.08
A301BA	Hook Lower Shaft, assembled, (includes A301, two A335, A337A, A325A, A489, and A1167)	2.80
A301	Hook Lower Shaft only	.72
DAR611	Hook Set Screw, (cup point)	.08
ALB628	Hook Set Screw, (flat point)	.08
A335	Hook Shaft Bearing, (two used)	.50
A689A	Hook Shaft Bearing Set Screw, assembled, (includes A689 and A1014)	.22
A689	Hook Shaft Bearing Set Screw only (two used) each	.14
A1014	Hook Shaft Bearing Set Screw Nut (two used) each	.14
A337A	Hook Shaft Collar, assembled (includes A337 and M675)	.54
A337	Hook Shaft Collar only	.49
A695	Hook Shaft Collar Set Screw (cone point)	.08
M675	Hook Shaft Collar Set Screw (flat point)	.06
A325A	Hook Shaft Gear, assembled, (includes A325 and A663)	1.60
A663	Hook Shaft Gear Set Screw (two used) each	.12
A305	Needle Bar	.46
ALE930	Needle Bar Bushing, (in Arm)	.79
ARE946	Needle Bar Hole Plug	.15

AE223	Needle Bar Link	.72
A917	Needle Bar Link Bearing Stud	.69
C800	Needle Bar Link Bearing Stud Pin	.16
A311A	Needle Bar Link Stud, assembled, (includes A311 and A695)	.57
A311	Needle Bar Link Stud only	.49
A695	Needle Bar Link Stud Set Screw	.08
C1130	Needle Bar Thread Guide	.18
C610	Needle Bar Thread Guide Screw	.12
C940A	Needle Clamp, assembled, (includes C940 and C609)	.50
C940	Needle Clamp only	.33
C609	Needle Clamp Screw	.17
A408A	Needle Plate assembled, (includes A408, AC484, A696B, two A814B and AC1120)	1.50
C615B	Needle Plate Screw (two used) each	.08
AAB303	Presser Bar	.60
A304	Presser Bar Adjusting Cap Screw	.30
ALE932	Presser Bar Bushing, (in Arm)	.79
A227	Presser Bar Lift Bracket only	.05
A227A	Presser Bar Lift Bracket, assembled, (includes A227 and DAR611)	.60
DAR611	Presser Bar Lift Bracket Set Screw	.08
C420	Presser Bar Lift Lever	.18
C820	Presser Bar Lift Lever Pin	.08
A1100	Presser Bar Spring	.30
A808B	Presser Bar Spring Pin	.22
K433	Presser Bar Spring Washer, for NLB only, (two used)	.06
AC401CA	Presser Foot assembled, (includes AC401C, A473B, and A818)	1.50
C1000	Presser Foot Lock Nut	.24
C603	Quilter Screw	.12
C806A	Spool Pin, assembled, (includes C806 and C925)	.28
C806	Spool Pin only	.10
C925	Spool Pin Sleeve	.18
ARE456	Stitch Indicator Plate	.36
ALB635	Stitch Indicator Plate Screw, (two used) each	.06
ARE1007	Stitch Lever Ball Nut	.57
ARE338	Stitch Regulator Block Adjusting Lever Shaft	.18
ARE228A	Stitch Regulator Block, Assembled, (includes ARE228 and ARE338)	1.43
ARE228	Stitch Regulator Block	1.25
ARE726	Stitch Regulator Block Screw, for ALB only	.46
NHR726	Stitch Regulator Block Screw, for NLB only	.46
ARE436	Stitch Regulator Block Screw Tension Washer	.08
ARE457A	Stitch Regulator Plate, assembled, (includes ARE457 and ARE918)	.45
C600	Stitch Regulator Plate Adjusting Lock Thumb Screw	.18
ARE1514	Stitch Regulator Plate Lock Screw Washer	.08
ARE918	Stitch Regulator Plate Stud	.18
ARE442	Stitch Regulator Slide Block	.36
AAB409	Take-up Arm	.39
AAB446A	Take-up Link assembled, (includes AAB409, A446, A612 and C615C)	1.35
A446	Take-up Link only	1.10
A612	Take-up Link Bearing Screw, (two used) each	.16
C615C	Take-up Link Screw, (two used) each	.08
A221A	Take-up Radius Link, assembled, (includes A221 and C621)	.80
A221	Take-up Radius link only	.54
C621	Take-up Angle Link Stud Screw	.36
AAB904A	Tension, complete, (includes AAB904, AE1001, AAB434, AAB728, AAB475, AAB406, AAB486, C1105, and AE1106)	2.50
AAB475	Tension Base only	.55
AAB406	Tension Disc	.25
AAB486	Tension Disc Spider	.14
AAB424	Tension Release Lever	.14
A1122	Tension Release Lever Connection Spring	.30
A698	Tension Release Lever Screw (two used)	.10
AAB659	Tension Release Lever Spring Screw	.10
AAB805	Tension Release Pin	.08
AAB434	Tension Release Washer	.06
C1105	Tension Spring, (Beehive)	.10
AAB904	Tension Stud	.46
AE1001	Tension Stud Nut	.80
AAB728	Tension Stud Screw	.14
C1245	Thread Cutter	.05

C603	Thread Cutter Screw	.12
ARE300A	Upper Shaft, assembled, (includes AE207, ARE300, AE223, two of C800, and A917)	2.20
A324A	Upper Shaft Gear, assembled, (includes A324 and A663)	1.80
A663	Upper Shaft Gear Set Screw, (cone point), (two used) each	.12
AE207	Upper Shaft Head	1.11
C800	Upper Shaft Head Pin, (two used), each	.16
AAB313A	Upright Gear Shaft, Upper, assembled, (includes A313, AAB327A, and DAR660)	2.25
A313	Upright Gear Shaft only	.50
ALE336A	Upright Shaft Collar, assembled, (includes ALE336 and C611B)	.55
C617	Upright Shaft Collar Set Screw, (cone point)	.08
C611B	Upright Shaft Collar Set Screw, (cup point)	.08
AAB327A	Upright Shaft Gear, Lower, assembled, (includes DAR327, AAB927, and DAR660)	1.90
DAR660	Upright Shaft Gear, Lower, Set Screw	.08
DAR326A	Upright Shaft Gear, Upper, assembled, (includes DAR326, DAR926, DAR660)	1.80
DAR660	Upright Shaft Gear, Upper, Set Screw, (two used), each	.08
A947	Upright Shaft Hole Plug	.30

ELECTRICAL PARTS

SML1505	Connector: Female, for portable, round, (part of SML1530CA—see below)	1.00
EL1504	Connector: Male, 2-way, 2-pronged, (used as Motor and Light Cord Plug into Junction Block, and as Attachment Plug into Wall or Floor Outlets)	.08
SML1504	Connector: Male (for Portable). Has 3 flat prongs, and is mounted in Portable Base. Requires use of SML1530EA Cord Set	.50
ALB1504	Connector: Male (for Portable). Has 3 round prongs, and is mounted in Portable Base. Requires use of ALB1530A Cord Set	.50
EL1506EA	Cord, with Male Wall Plug and Female machine Plug (for Consoles)	.96
SML1530CA	Cord Set for Portable. (Has round Female Plug SML1505 for entry into Portable Base that has SML1504 flat-pronged Male Connector only)	2.00
ALB1530A	Cord Set for Portable. (Has oval molded Female Plug for entry into Portable base that has ALB1504 round-pronged Male Connector only)	2.00
EL1520	Junction Block, (for Console)	1.00
NH1500BH	Motor, Bracket type, for NLB only, complete with NHM467A Bracket, EL1504 Male Plug, LN379A Pulley with Set Screw, two NLB712 Bracket-to-Arm Screws, two NHM1060 Cap Nuts, and two K433 Washers	12.50
SM1500C	Motor, Built-in type, for ALB only, with SM379A Pulley	14.00
NHM467A	Motor Bracket, Lower, Assembled, (includes NHM466A, NHM467, NHM711, NHM1059, AC1129, and C615C), for NLB only	.75
NHM1060	Motor Bracket Cap Nut, for NLB only	.10
NHM1059	Motor Bracket Nut for NLB only	.06
AC1129	Motor Bracket Spring for NLB only	.30
NLB712	Motor Mounting Bracket Screw, for NLB only	.10
AE626	Motor Mounting Screw, for ALB only	.30
AE1009C	Motor Mounting Screw Lock Nut, for ALB only	.08
SM379A	Motor Pulley (Rubber) with SM717 Set Screw, for ALB only	.50
LN379A	Motor Pulley with Set Screw, for NLB only	.50
SM717	Motor Pulley Set Screw	.04
X52	Motor Tension Spring, for ALB only	.30
	Motor Carbon Brush: State serial number of Motor	.12
	Motor Carbon Brush Spring: State serial number of Motor	.04
	Motor Brush Cap Screw: State serial number of Motor	.20
	Motor Brush Holder: State serial number of Motor	.40
SEF1501	Rheostat: Foot Control, for Portable, without Cord	4.50
SML1506CA	Rheostat: Foot Control, with Cord and 3-way Connector. (Has round Female Plug for entry into SML1504 flat-pronged connector in Portable Base	6.50
ALB1506A	Rheostat: Foot Control, with Cord and 3-way Connector. (Has oval molded Female Plug for entry into ALB1504 round-pronged Connector in Portable Base)	6.50

EL550A	Rheostat: Knee Control for Console, without Cord	4.50
KH550BA	Rheostat: Knee Control for Desk Models, without Cord. (This control has longer Knee Lever, otherwise same as EL550A)	4.50
EL1520A	Rheostat: Knee Control, with Junction Block, without Cord, for Console	6.70
KH1520A	Rheostat: Knee Control, with long Knee Lever, and with Junction Block, for Desk Models	6.70
ALB1180CA	Sewing Light, assembled, without Bulb	2.40
BT7	Sewing Light Bulb, (Push-in type)	.27
C615B	Sewing Light Socket Clamp Bracket Screw	.08
DAR1521	Sewing Light Switch, complete, with Nut and two lengths of Lead Wire	.75
EL1508	Sewing Light Wire Insulating Tube, (three used) each	.01
ALB1523	Sewing Light Wire Connector	.03

ATTACHMENTS AND ACCESSORIES

A1200A	Attachments, complete set in box. (Includes items below marked †)	4.95
C1263	†Bias Gauge	.15
A1256	†Binder	.40
A1225	Bobbin	.13
A1261	†Braider Foot	.25
A1260	†Braider Plate	.20
X282F	Buttonhole Attachment (Greist) Free-Westinghouse	11.95
X282N	Buttonhole Attachment (Greist) New Home	11.95
C1250	†Cloth Guide	.20
X38W	Darner, complete with Hoop, Hoop Coil and Needle Spring	.30
X39	Darner Spring only	.10
A1264	†Edgestitcher	.25
X258B	Finger Guard—fits on Presser Bar and surrounds Needle	.06
A443A	†Foot Hemmer, or Feller	.40
X269F	Hemstitcher Attachment, Free-Westinghouse	5.95
X269N	Hemstitcher Attachment, New Home	5.95
A1255	†Hemmer, 3/16 inch	.40
A1253	†Hemmer, ¼ inch	.40
A1252	†Hemmer, ⅝ inch	.40
A1251	†Hemmer, ⅞ inch	.40
X68	Needle Threader, "Victor"	.10
C1230A	†Oil in 1½ oz. Can or Bottle	.15
X71F	Oil, in 4 oz. Can with Spout, Free-Westinghouse	.25
X71N	Oil, in 4 oz. Can with Spout, New Home	.25
X76B	Pinking Shears	7.50
C1262	†Quilter	.15
A1257	†Ruffler	1.50
X284	Rug Making Attachment	.45
K1267	†Screw Driver, large	.10
K1266	†Screw Driver, small	.10
AE1248	Shirring Foot	.35
A1259	†Shirring Plate	.20
C1265	†Stiletto	.10
A1258	†Tucker	1.50
AE1246	Zipper Foot, (Cording Foot), left	.40
AE1247	Zipper Foot, (Cording Foot), right	.40
FRX272	Zipper Foot, (Cording Foot), double	.75

USE GOOD OIL!

One of the most essential features of the proper working and wearing qualities of this sewing machine is good oil. Poor oil makes the machine run hard; it clogs and fills up the oil holes, making it necessary for the operator to pick out the accumulations, thus entirely defeating the purpose of the oil holes. Avoid using oil which resembles castor or sweet oil in appearance, or which looks thick and rancid. The correct oil should be clear and of best quality, and about as thick as kerosene. We guarantee our oil, which is made expressly for sewing machines. If you cannot get oil of this description from your local dealer, order from us.

USE GOOD NEEDLES!

We cannot guarantee the results if substitute or poor grade needles are used. Poor needles cause skip stitches and broken thread. You can secure the correct needles for your machine either from your dealer or direct from us.

USE GOOD THREAD!

The cheap thread usually sold at bargain counters is not fit for use on sewing machines, because it is coarse, stiff, and cannot be controlled by the tensions. It is made only for basting and hand work. Nice work cannot be produced with its use.

In ordering parts, or in correspondence, write to:

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

SINCE 1860, AMERICA'S FINEST SEWING MACHINES

F. No. NLB-1210E-19M-8-48